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THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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THE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates: For one square (14 lines or less) in the semi-weekly, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

In the weekly, twenty-five cents per square for the first, and thirty-seven and a half cents for each subsequent insertion. Single insertions one dollar per square.

The number of insertions desired, and the edition to be published in, must be noted on the margin of all advertisements, or they will be inserted semi-weekly until ordered to be discontinued. Long and quarterly advertisements charged the same as for a single insertion.

All communications by mail must be post-paid to a care attention.

C. HARRISON,

BANK AGENT.

At his old stand opposite Davis's Hotel.

B. W. CHAMBERS,

Receiving and Forwarding Merchant,

Buyer of Cotton and other Country Produce, CAMDEN, S. C.

WILLIAM C. MOORE,

BANK AGENT.

And Receiving and Forwarding Merchant

CAMDEN, S. C.

REFERENCES—W. E. Johnson, Esq. Maj. J. A. DeSaussure, T. J. Warren, Esq.

A. G. BASKIN,

MAGISTRATE,

CAMDEN, S. C.

A. G. BASKIN,

Attorney at Law, and

Solicitor in Equity,

Office in Rear of Court House,

CAMDEN, S. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Kershaw and adjoining Districts.

J. S. B. KERSHAW,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity,

CAMDEN, S. C.

Will attend the courts of Kershaw, Sumter, Fairfield, Darlington and Lancaster Districts.

W. H. R. WORKMAN,

Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Equity,

CAMDEN, S. C.

(Office nearly opposite A. Young's Book Store.)

Will attend the courts of Darlington and Sumter Districts.

Business entrusted to him will meet with prompt and careful attention. July 26

C. S. WEST,

Attorney at Law.

Office in Rear of the Court House, Camden, S. C.

H. J. OAKES,

Saddlery and Harness Manufacturer,

Opposite Masonic Hall.

S. D. HALLFORD,

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c.

AND GENERAL AGENT.

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R. J. MCGRIGHT,

COTTON GIN MAKER.

Rutledge St., one door east of M. Drucker & Co.

CAMDEN, S. C.

Charles A. McDonald,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

CAMDEN, S. C.

F. ROOT,

AWAY-POWELL.

CAMDEN, S. C.

RIE DULIN,

FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

CENTRAL WARE,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

May 2 25

Z. J. DEHAY,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

CAMDEN, S. C.

THOMAS WELSON,

Fashionable Boot Maker,

CAMDEN, S. C.

WY. M. WATSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

CAMDEN, S. C.

GLOVERS & DAVIS,

Factors and Commission Merchants,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Aug. 8 62

PAVILION HOTEL.

(BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD.)

CORNER OF MEETING AND HASSELL STREETS,

AND IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF HAYNE AND KING STREETS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

ROBERT LATTAS

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,

CAMDEN, S. C.

C. M. WIENGES,

SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURER,

CAMDEN, S. C.

COURTENAY & WIENGES,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

AND DEALERS IN

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Opposite the Post Office.

Agents for the best Green and Black Teas, and

Patent Medicines.

S. G. COURTENAY. G. W. WIENGES.

Marine, Fire, and Life Insurance.

BY THE

Commercial Insurance Company,

OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CAPITAL, \$250,000, ALL PAID IN.

OFFICE, NO. 1, BROAD-STREET.

RESIDENT

WILLIAM B. HERIOT.

DIRECTORS

JAMES K. ROBINSON, HENRY T. STREET,

GEO. A. TRENHOLM, WM. MCURNEY,

ROBERT CALDWELL, J. H. BRADLEY,

A. R. TAYLOR, T. L. V. RAGG,

A. M. LEE, Secretary,

F. L. TESSIER, Inspector,

R. C. PRESLEY, Solicitor.

R. A. KINLOCH, Medical Examiner.

The subscriber having been appointed agent for this

Company, is now prepared to receive proposals for FIRE

RISKS, and will effect Insurance on fair and liberal

terms. WM. D. McDOW, J. L.

Camden S. C., May 5, 1851.

THE

MANSION HOUSE,

CAMDEN, S. C.

CARD.

THE undersigned begs leave to return his grateful

thanks to his friends, and the travelling Public, for the

liberal support which he has received since he has been

opened. (four months) and has entered up his duties for

1851, with renewed energy to endeavor to please all that

may call upon him, both rich and poor. His house will

be found one of the most desirable, situated, and best

furnished Hotels in Camden. His servants also will be

found respectful and attentive, and the table will be

supplied with the best market affords.

His Stables and Carriage Houses are roomy and always

fully supplied with Provisions, and an experienced Hostler.

An Omnibus calls at the House every morning for pas-

sengers for the Railroad. Give me a call, and test my motto.

As you find me,

So recommend me.

E. G. ROBINSON.

Proprietor.

Camden, February 7th, 1851.

THE

Darlington Hotel,

DARLINGTON COURT-HOUSE.

THE above House having been purchased and

fitted up anew by JOHN DORRIS, is again open-

ed for the accommodation of the Public. Strict

attention to the wants and comforts of guests

will be given, and no effort calculated to merit

the patronage of all who may favor the establish-

ment with a visit, shall be spared.

All that the market and surrounding country

afford will be found upon the table.

Convenient rooms, for families or individuals,

are prepared.

The Stables will be attended by careful and

attentive hostlers.

Drivers can be well accommodated, as any

number of horses and mules can be kept in the

stables and boxes expressly prepared for them.

Nov. 1, 1850. 86

THE

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and

the public generally, that he has opened an

extensive stock of GROCERIES, at the stand

formerly occupied by Joseph W. Dony, on a door

south of Campbell's Bakery, and opposite H. Levy

& Son, where in y he found all articles usually

found in a Grocery line, consisting in part of the following:

Fulton Market Beef

No. 1 and 2 Mackerel in kits, for family use,

Richmond Liver oil; crushed and brown Sugar;

New Orleans Molasses, (new crop) butter, wine

and soda crackers; cheese, buckwheat, raisins,

currants, almonds, English mustard, figs, pecan

nuts, assorted pickles and preserves.

Also—

A few doz. old Port Wine, Headsick best Cham-

pagne, London Porter and Scotch Ale in punts, to-

gether a large stock of Bagging, Rope and Twine,

all of which he offers low for cash.

Jan. 1. S. E. CAPERS

South Carolina—Kershaw District.

Alex. L. McDonald, Applicant.

vs.

Angus McDonald, Norman McDonald, and others,

Debtors.

IT appears to my satisfaction that Rodrick

McDonald and Malcolm McDonald, two of the

defendants, reside at present in S. C. It is

therefore ordered, that they do appear and object

to the sale of the Real Estate of Donald Mc-

Donald on or before the first day of December

1851, or if in consent to the same will be entered

of record. JO N. R. JOY,

Aug. 27, '51. if Ordinary Kershaw District.

County Land.

THE undersigned having associated himself

with Mr. L. Blanchard True, who is perma-

nently located at the City of Washington; who

possesses a thorough and familiar acquaintance

with the requirements of the Government Offices,

will attend to the procuring of Bounty Land War-

rants, and the adjustment of all other claims

against the Government, without properly or de-

lay—and at but little expense to applicants.

Land Warrants located, and the Land sold if

desired, on the most advantageous terms.

M. NAUDIN.

July 8, 1851. 53

\$300 Reward.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District,

S. C., on Monday 14th of July last, Mr. Samu-

el J. Love, who was convicted of the murder of

Mr. Robert J. Lester at Spring term, 1851.

Said Love is about 6 foot 2 inches high, and about

20 or 21 years of age, rather dark hair, and of a

sallow complexion, and has rather a down cast

look, with rather dark grey eyes, with some of his

front teeth rather decayed, said Love is a carpen-

ter by trade.

I will give the above reward to any person who

will apprehend the said Love and lodge him in any

jail in this State, or one hundred and fifty dollars

for his safe confinement in any jail in the United

States, so that I can get him.

JOHN INGRAM, S. K. D.

Aug. 12, 64

From the South Carolinian.
To Col. John S. Preston.
No. 2.

SIR—Having offered some comments upon the tone and spirit of your last correspondence on the great political topic which now so intensely engages the public mind, with a portion of the people of Richland district, in which I endeavored to point out, with courtesy, some objections, both of temper and doctrine, to which it is exposed, I now resume the subject with a view of demonstrating the absolute necessity, as a duty incumbent on them, of taking the step they did. You did them no more than justice when you "assured yourself that no undefined purpose pertained to their communication" of the 13th instant; although the hypothetical inquiry which almost immediately followed, in reference to the "basis of the struggle for the election of a deputy to a Southern Congress," might seem to imply a suspicion of their sincerity and the indulgence of some uncovered design. Taking it for granted, however, that the tribute to their candor, which your language conveyed was really intended as expressed, the task of unfolding frankly and fearlessly the true grounds of their movement remains for more complete execution.

They asserted with truth, that you had been nominated in the public prints as a deputy to the Southern Congress, and that, "confiding in the soundness of your principles, they had been desirous of casting their suffrages in your favor." By this they obviously intended to announce to you their belief of a concurrence of opinion between you and themselves alike concerning the enormity and proximity of the dangers to which their State was exposed, and the mode and measure of permanent and effectual extrication. In the face of the indisputable and disastrous delinquency of Virginia, (once glorious, but we fear now forever fallen,) to which you are bound by the ties of intimacy and of interest in that belief, they found cause of real and solid satisfaction. Were they justified in it? To answer this interrogation the record must be consulted.

In your speech, as reported to the public in your letter of the 14th inst. to the committee which I had addressed you on behalf of some of your fellow citizens of Richland, delivered during the last session of the Legislature, (I suppose on the proposition for the call of the convention, and the policy of incorporating with that measure provision for the Southern Congress) referred to for the purpose of showing that they had no ground to be either "surprised or pained" by the positions of your Barnwell letter, it may be remarked that few, if any of them heard that speech, and as it had never been published, of course had not read it. But sir, take it as you have presented it, without the commentary of your recent letters, it is respectfully submitted that there is very little in it either of rhetoric or logic, if any at all, to which they would object. It is recommended for the force and finish of its eloquence, and, "in the main," is sound in its doctrine.

You declare the "quest on with us to be a narrow one" the "preservation of the Union or the preservation of the institution of slavery"—that the existence of both was an incompatibility—"that the Union must perish or the elements of slavery be extinguished"—that "your mind was made up"—that "you gave your voice for that separation which you believed alone could give us safety"—that "you had counted the cost, every item of it, and that for your State you were ready to stand the hazard; though it might be dangerous, difficult and horrible." What man of the State action party, even the most eager for action, could carp at this or any of it. Such sentiments embodied in such language, and accompanied with the graces of the effective art, which you have cultivated and mastered, at the moment of their delivery, must have fallen, as they certainly did fall, upon the heart of Carolina like flashes of fire, transporting her with the kindling and all conquering power of eloquence and truth. And, in the further examination of the speech in question, they have been unable to find any opinions announced or recommendations submitted tending in any appreciable degree to subvert the enthusiasm which the fervor of your oratory and the vigor of your argument devoted to a cause equally just and glorious, awakened in their bosoms. Whether you counseled against rashness and in favor of the practice of true courage, wisdom, and deliberation; whether you inculcated the duty of avoiding unnecessary difficulty and danger in taking the last great step of deliverance and safety that "success may be insured," or the moral as well as political necessity of "exhausting all honorable means to secure the co-operation of those States equally interested in the solemn act," you never failed to strike a responsive chord in the hearts of your neighbors and fellow-citizens of Richland lately in correspondence with you, nor to secure the entire sympathies of all true lovers of the acknowledged interest and honor of South Carolina.

If your argument on the occasion in mind had any point or force, (and it unquestionably had both,) it was to be seen and felt in the ability and address with which you urged the efficiency, expediency, and necessity of a Southern Congress as a measure that would tend powerfully, if not triumphantly, towards the securing the simultaneous action of the South in effecting a disruption of the Union, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy as her only inflexible and invulnerable barrier against the movements of the fanatic masses of the free States, who had succeeded in driving her completely out of power in the Federal Councils, and were about to devote her to an overthrow as absolute as appalling.

Such, sir, were the scope and tendency of your able and eloquent effort last December on the Representative floor, and you were successful—the Southern Congress was secured as far

as this State could secure it, in which, if it ever assemble, she will be fully represented. And may it not be asserted with perfect truth, no matter what difference of opinion may have prevailed before, that since its adoption all parties have acquiesced in the measure on which, until lately, all stood as a common platform. More, is it not indisputable that a large portion of the State action party urged it upon all the grounds that were taken in its behalf during its progress through the Legislature? Undoubtedly it is true. Finally, then, harmony and concert, so far as the Southern Congress may be considered, were secured, and no one can in candor impute to the separate State action party the want of the utmost fidelity to the action of the Legislature on that subject. They desire and intend that it shall have a fair and unembarrassed trial. It is to be lamented that you have departed from the platform on which you placed yourself before the Legislature, and it must be a matter of unmitigated surprise that you should now resort to your speech before that body to vindicate your consistency, and to remove the contradictions of some of your effusions in another form.

In proceeding with my task, it becomes my duty to review your connection with the resolution of the Richland Southern Rights Association of the 22d March last, when you aided in constructing, and to which you gave your unqualified adherence; and that what may be remarked on that point may be readily understood, that resolution shall be literally quoted. It is as follows:

"Resolved, As the opinion of this Association, that concert of action between two or more of the Southern States, through the proposed Southern Congress, or otherwise, for the purpose of resisting the aggressions of the Federal Government and the Northern States, is an object in the highest degree to be desired and most earnestly to be sought; but that if such concert of action cannot be brought about, the State of South Carolina, acting through the convention of the people, which has been provided for by law, ought to secede alone."

It is obvious that the Richland Association, in adopting that resolution, intended it to be a clear and unambiguous expression of their opinion on the points it embraced. Such the Committee of Safety, who reported it, intended it and regarded it to be, and undoubtedly when you expressed your hearty concurrence in it your understanding of it was entirely perspicuous and coincided with that of the committee from which it emanated, and of the Association which adopted it; and to suppose anything like a trick or trap on either side would be to impeach the candor of honorable gentlemen in a transaction of deep and pervading public interest, in a manner not to be tolerated for a moment. The resolution then stands plainly and fairly before the public, its own interpreter, without doubt or mystification, totally independent of any collateral aid for its construction. Its letter and spirit invoke the co-operation of the Southern States in this, the time of their mutual alarming and imminent peril. It deliberately refers to the Southern Congress as a means of securing that co-operation for the purpose of resisting the aggressions of the Federal Government and the Northern States—declares that it is an object in the highest degree to be desired and most earnestly to be sought, and finally, concert of action failing, that South Carolina ought to SECEDE ALONE through the convention of the people, provided for by law; or, to adopt the language of your December speech, "it then goes and join us, our destinies are in our hands—he Confederacy must be dissolved." You might well give your earnest support to the resolution in question, and also hold the sentiments you uttered in the Legislature, for if there be any discrepancy between their doctrines, it is more shadowy than substantial, and to discover it must expose your ingenuity to extravagant tortures. Such, then, was your position as